

# THE WEEKLY SUN.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1865.

## Where has Lee Gone?

The first outbreak of joy regarding the capture of Richmond has passed, and with the powerful marks that defended the city now open to inspection, we begin to realize the full extent of General Grant's brilliant achievement, and to reflect more calmly upon its consequences. There is abundant reason to believe that the rebels expected to defend their position successfully. The exodus of the civilians from Richmond did not occur until Sunday night, and there is every evidence that the flight was hasty, and at short notice. General Sherman captured twenty-eight locomotives and one hundred and fifty railroad cars, which the rebels certainly would have destroyed had time permitted. Their war vessels in the James River were not destroyed until late on Sunday night. These circumstances, in connection with the fact that the rebels did their most desperate fighting on Sunday, goes to prove that they had strong hopes of success until Saturday succeeded in turning their left flank, rendering their defenses untenable, and leaving no alternative but retreat. With the powerful defensive works in which Lee's army was entrenched, it was not strange that our forces were so long held at bay. All that science and masterly engineering skill could accomplish was done to render the rebel position impregnable, and the effort was nearly successful as human talent and ingenuity could make it. To defend these works Lee had the choicest troops of the South, and although numerically inferior to Grant's army, they were abundantly adequate to man the defenses. Yet in the face of all these obstacles General Grant has won the most important victory of the war, and achieved a military success that does not pale in comparison with the most brilliant military achievements recorded in history. He has driven the hitherto defiant army of Lee from the supposed impregnable defenses; he has defeated that army to the extent of probably one-third its force; he has caused it to retreat so perceptibly as to leave a large portion of its munitions of war, and now he is in pursuit to finish it. Will Lee be able to escape? Is now the important question. Up to the present writing there is no news whatever indicative of the direction which his army has taken. The general inference is that he is striking for Burkeville, with the design of proceeding thence to Danville to cooperate with Johnston; and this is perhaps the most probable theory. To go in any other direction would completely cut him off from communication with his army in North Carolina; and without the consolidation of the two forces Lee cannot offer another battle under any circumstances. This being the case, the vital question with Lee is whether he can reach Burkeville before being cut off by Sherman, and thus secure a safe passage to Danville. Allowing that he evacuated Petersburg on an early hour on Sunday night, and struck out directly for the nearest point on the Danville road, which is in the neighborhood of twenty-five miles distant, he could not, even by a forced march, reach the latter before the afternoon of the following day. Assuming that means of transportation were ready at the said railroad point, the first installment of Lee's army might reach Burkeville on Monday night. On the other hand, the retreat was known to General Grant at daylight on Monday morning. His first movement would doubtless be to head off Lee on the Danville road. Sherman's command rested on the Appomattox, on the extreme left of our line, at a point probably less than twenty miles from the Danville road. Therefore, if Sherman, with his mounted column, had been dispatched at an early hour in the morning to the nearest point on the railroad, he would doubtless be able to forestall Lee, whose infantry could not travel so fast. In that event it would be an easy task for Sherman to tear up the track and retard Lee's progress until a reinforcement could reach him. Or, it is possible that enough rolling stock might have been found at near Petersburg, on the Southside railroad, to enable Grant to send a force directly to Burkeville by rail. This is not probable, however, and the first is the more reasonable theory. The issue, then, would depend upon whether Lee or Sherman could first reach the Danville road. Lee would have the advantage of perhaps a night's start, but he would also have the disadvantage of having from five to ten miles farther to go, and of moving at infantry pace, instead of cavalry. Under the circumstances, the chances would seem to be nearly equal, and that Sherman is noted for remarkable forced marches, we have hope that he has succeeded in cutting the Danville road.

## Class Legislation.

The extended Internal Revenue Law, which took into operation on the 1st inst., is in some respects an instance of a very bad system of law making. It is gradually encroaching upon our statute books. Class legislation, under a Republican Government, is necessarily hurtful, and is damaging to free institutions. The fundamental principle of our own Government is, "equal and exact justice shall men" of whatever class or persuasion. In order to carry out this idea, our laws should be framed in such a manner that their benefits and their burdens should fall equally upon all classes. This was the view held by the founders of the Government, and their acts of legislation were framed accordingly. But how is it now? There are enough examples in the enactments of Congress during the last few years to prove how far we have departed from this doctrine; but the new Internal Revenue Law, which has just gone into operation, furnishes a capital illustration upon this point, and just what we desire to call attention. The income tax is assessed to five per cent. on incomes over six hundred and under five thousand dollars; and ten per cent. for all incomes over five thousand dollars. As much is not objectionable, but after it, follows a provision to this effect: The salary or pay received for services in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, including Senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, above the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, shall be exempt from the provisions of the law. Why? There is no reason, no excuse for it. Why should a member of Congress, who receives three thousand dollars a year and all the mileage he wants, and for which he gives only three or four months' service, be exempt from taxation, at the expense of laboring men? For instance: a man who, by dint of hard work, lays up at the end of the year five hundred dollars over the amount of income for which he is entitled to exemption; on this he must pay a revenue tax of twenty-five dollars, besides State, County and other taxes levied on personal property. On the other hand, a member of Con-

gress, who receives an average of nearly four thousand dollars in salary and mileage, saves the revenue tax on his income, which would amount to nearly two hundred dollars. Cabinet officers, with their eight thousand dollars a year; Supreme Court Judges, with six thousand, and so on through the list, including Internal Revenue Collectors, Assessors, Import Collectors, Postmasters, etc.—all exempt from taxation under this law. This is giving exemption to the very class who stand least in need of it. Officials in the enjoyment of lucrative salaries can afford to pay a heavy tax, better than men who are obliged to work hard for what they get. Even the exemption of military and naval men might not be allowed, although there would be more justice in favoring them than any of the other classes named. Their pay is meagre enough, it is true, but it would be better to increase it directly, than to establish a bad precedent of legislation, such as this in question. These exemptions are not only highly objectionable on principle, but they are positively unjust to other classes. Thus, every dollar that is covered by the exemptions referred to must be made up by non-exempts, for the reason that a certain amount of money is required from taxation, and any portion that is taken from one class, must necessarily fall upon the others. The law is therefore invidious in its application, and ought to be repealed. In this respect, by the new Congress.

## Economy is Wealth.

There being no preaching so effectual as example, we shall elucidate our homely text by facts within our own knowledge, and let our readers make their own inferences. Ten years ago a son of the Emerald Isle, faithful, hard-working and industrious, was contentedly plodding along, with steady employment, at six dollars a week. It was all he could do to make the ends meet, and not infrequently he was obliged to ask one or more weeks' advance pay to settle some unexpected demand, caused by sickness in his large family. As well from a wish to assist as from an appreciation of his services and worth, his employer advanced Patrick's pay, first to eight dollars, and then to ten dollars per week. But poor Patrick's wants increased faster than his pay, and six or seven years ago, with his ten dollars per week, he called for advance wages, and more earnestly than he did three years before that, with his weekly advance of six dollars. His employer remonstrated in vain, and at last, after showing him that he was as well off with six as with ten dollars, reduced his pay to eight dollars, and poor Patrick went off with a more doleful face than he had ever worn. The lesson was effect, and fearing another reduction, Patrick did not ask advance pay for nearly six months, and then, to meet the funeral expenses of an independent brother, he humbly wished for twenty-five dollars. The conversation was something like the following:

Employer.—Well Patrick, after more money, are you? I thought you were going to let me keep what there is left.

Patrick.—Looking down and playing with his fingers very sheepishly. It is not that, if you please, Sur. But you've cut down my wages another dollar, Sur. The way you've done it, I'll keep the fifteen and put two to it every week if you like, and besides I'll pay you good interest on what you leave in my hands.

We need not say that Patrick was gratified to get his twenty-five dollars, and still more to know that some wealth in his involuntary savings bank. Two or three weeks later Patrick presented himself again.

Employer.—Well Patrick, after more money, are you? I thought you were going to let me keep what there is left.

Patrick.—Looking down and playing with his fingers very sheepishly. It is not that, if you please, Sur. But you've cut down my wages another dollar, Sur. The way you've done it, I'll keep the fifteen and put two to it every week if you like, and besides I'll pay you good interest on what you leave in my hands.

And so it was that Patrick caught the spirit of economy. In two years he had saved nearly four hundred dollars, and then he was advised to buy a small and conveniently located house. The house was found, and with repairs would cost six hundred dollars, but Patrick's courage failed him.

Patrick.—I can't do it, Sur. I've reckoned it all out. Sur. The water and the taxes, and the interest Sur. (on \$100 of the purchase money which was to remain on mortgage) would take all my savings, and it would not be worth it.

Employer.—Not so bad as that, I guess. Let me reckon it for you.

Patrick.—It's no use, Sur. I can't do it, and I'd better try another way. The house would be six hundred dollars, and the taxes ten dollars, and the water ten dollars, and the mortgage money ten dollars. It would take two years to pay the two hundred dollars you would let me have. Oh, no, Sur. I can't do it.

Employer.—You reckon one side very well, Patrick, and I am glad you are so cautious. Now let us reckon the other side.

Patrick.—Sure there's no other side, is there?

Employer.—How much rent do you pay where you are living?

Patrick.—Eight dollars a month, and dear enough for the room.

Employer.—But in the new house you'll have no rent to pay, and that would save almost one hundred dollars a year.

Patrick.—I'm sure for you, Sur. I didn't think a word of it.

Employer.—And you would not need all of the house for yourself. You might let out some part of it.

Patrick.—(With sparkling eyes, and talking fast and eagerly) Never a doubt. The basement would do the likes of me, and I'll rent the floors above for \$20 a month apiece.

Employer.—No, Patrick, you don't need to go in the basement. You can be comfortable in the best part of the house, and then set \$100 a year for the rest. Then, if you are so economical as to have been the last two years, you'll have paid for it in the course of five years, at most.

The house was purchased, and notwithstanding hard times, and war, and sickness, and accidents, it is paid for, and a prouder man or a richer man than Patrick, does not walk our streets. Now his savings are being laid away for some proposed additions to the house, and he will then have an income from it which would support him without work, if need be. His \$1,600 house would more readily sell for \$3,000 or \$3,500 at this time, so that Patrick has a real basis for his pride.

This will meet the eyes of hundreds of mechanics and working men, and we trust it will say to them more emphatically than words of ours could do—"Go and do likewise." A habit of economy cannot be systematically practiced that does not lead to wealth—wealth of mind as well as wealth of body.

A correspondent thus states his losses owing to the recent fall in prices: "In October last I purchased 400,000 pounds of sugar at 16 cents a pound. On the 1st of January, it was worth 18 cents a pound, or \$160,000 more than I gave for it, but I did not sell. In the month of March I sold the lot of sugar at 10 cents a pound, paying me a loss of over twenty-two thousand dollars."

The rumored insanity of the celebrated seer, Signor Gagliardi, is confirmed by private letters received in this city. The unfortunate man is said to be raving maniac, and is now the inmate of a lunatic asylum. He was singing at St. Petersburg when his insanity became apparent.

## Wednesday, April 5.

### GENERAL GRANT.

#### LATEST DISPATCHES.

### General Weitzel's Captures at Richmond—Sheridan's Operations.

Washington, D.C., April 4th, 1865.—A. M. Major-General Dix.—The following particulars, dated at City Point, April 4th, 5 a.m., give the latest information received from Richmond.

Gen. Weitzel reports from Richmond, that of railroad stock he found there 25 locomotives, 44 passenger and baggage cars, and 166 freight cars.

At 3.30 this morning, Gen. Grant, from Suffolk Station, ten miles from Petersburg, telegraphed to Burkeville, telegraphing as follows:

"Gen. Sheridan picked up 1,200 prisoners today, and from three to five hundred more have been gathered by our troops. The majority of the arms that were left in the hands of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and where his troops now are. The country is so full of stragglers. The line of retreat is marked with artillery, ammunition, burned or charred wagons, caissons, ambulances, etc."

ERWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, April 4, 11 P. M.

Major-General John A. Dix.—The following telegram from General Grant has just reached this Department. What hour today it left him does not appear, but probably in the afternoon.

ERWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Wilson Station, Va., Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The army is pushing forward in the hope of overtaking or dispersing the remainder of Lee's army. Sheridan with his cavalry and the Fifth Corps is between this and the Appomattox, General Ord is following the line of the Southside railroad. All of the enemy that remains anything like organization have gone north of the Appomattox, and are apparently heading for Lynchburg. Their losses have been very heavy. Houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for the wounded. In every direction I hear of soldiers going home, some in large, some in small squads, and generally without arms. The cavalry have crossed so closely that the enemy have been forced to destroy probably the greater part of their transportation, caissons and munitions of war. The number of prisoners captured yesterday will exceed two thousand. From the 25th of March to the present time, our loss in killed, wounded and captured, will not probably reach seven thousand, of whom from one thousand five hundred to two thousand were captured, and many but slightly wounded. I shall continue the pursuit as long as there appears to be any hope in it. (Signed) U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General.

Mr. Lincoln at Richmond Yesterday.

Washington, April 4.—Mrs. Lincoln received a dispatch from the President today, dated as follows:—"From Jefferson Davis's late residence in Richmond."

Mrs. Lincoln at Richmond Yesterday.

Philadelphia, April 4th.—The Associated Press has a special dispatch stating that the President telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln last night that he had spent four hours in Petersburg yesterday, that everything was going on well, and requested him to come down and join him. Accordingly she invited Secretary Stanton, of the Interior Department, Senator Sumner, and a few other friends to accompany her, and will leave tomorrow morning.

General Lee's Retreat, Etc.

Washington, April 4.—Correspondents from City Point state that Lee has divided the remnant of his army, and is retreating in two small columns. Our prisoners at noon yesterday reported that the rebels were in the process of destroying property in their retreat, literally burning a description. Stragglers and deserters are even in excess of what was anticipated.

Prisoners at City Point, Etc.

City Point, April 4.—Many thousands of prisoners have already been received at City Point, and others are continually arriving. In fact there were so many prisoners there that a sufficient number of troops could not be spared to guard them, and consequently detachments of sailors and marines were taken from the gunboats and placed in charge of them. Our wounded are being sent to City Point as rapidly as possible, and hospital boats are there taking them on board for shipment to Baltimore and Washington. The Director brought up nearly seven hundred deserters, who desire to take the oath of allegiance.

Washington, April 4.—A passenger from City Point, who left there yesterday morning, says: Late on Saturday night our men commenced laying a railroad track from Plinkins station to Petersburg, a distance of three miles, and also began throwing bridges over the river, the former ones having been destroyed. We had heretofore occupied seven miles of the road from City Point to Plinkins station, and the work now in progress will establish the complete line, ten miles from City Point to Petersburg. Only a few hours are required to establish telegraph communication with all points. Very little property was destroyed by the rebels in Petersburg, who, during Sunday night, made a hasty retreat.

The Rebels Blow up their Ramps and Forts on the James River, Etc.

Fortress Monroe, April 4.—A Baltimore, April 4. Petersburg was occupied by our troops at 5 o'clock this (Monday) morning. Our gunboats were all up the James river, and it was thought that a fight had taken place with the rebel force. Large forces were seen up the James river last night towards Fort Darling, and in the vicinity of the other rebel works, from which it was inferred that Lee was abandoning his works and retreating from his long-established line.

Washington, April 4.—From the mail boat Dictator, which left City Point yesterday at 10 A. M., the Star obtains the following, among other items: On Sunday night, before the evacuation of Richmond, the rebels blew up their forts and ramp in the James river, the explosion of which was terrific, resembling an earthquake, and heard for miles around. Our gunboats have moved up the James river, and are now engaged in removing the obstructions.

Supply Steamer for Richmond—A Post Office and a Negro Enlisting Office to be opened there.

Washington, April 4.—The proeller Rebecca Barton, Capt. Shellenberg, left this afternoon with a cargo of stores for the Medical and Engineers Department, bound for Richmond, being the first Union vessel that has cleared for that port since the breaking out of the war. Immediate measures will be taken to re-establish the Post-office in Richmond and Petersburg. Major Tazewell of the Bureau of colored troops left today for Richmond, to establish in that city a branch of his office, and facilitate the organization of companies from among the colored recruits. Several vessels have arrived here today, bringing about 1000 of the wounded from the late battles. Others will arrive tomorrow.

Accounts from Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, April 4.—An immense number of prisoners have been captured, variously estimated at from fifteen to sixteen thousand. Prisoners are continually arriving at City Point, and it was estimated that there were fifteen thousand there this morning. The steamer Coeack also arrived here today with a large number of Union prisoners, including General McLaughlin and the men of his brigade, captured with him by the rebels in the assault on

Fort Steadman. Such was the haste of the rebels in hurrying the Union prisoners through Richmond on Sunday, that in many cases many of them were not even packed. Five hundred out of the seven hundred on board the Coeack were sent to the parole. These released prisoners say that in coming through Richmond yesterday (Sunday) they saw manifest indications of the evacuation of the city. The streets were alive with people of all classes, emotions and tears, manifesting intense excitement. All the Union prisoners in Libby Prison have been ordered to be exchanged by the rebel authorities, and were hurried through the city of Richmond towards the Varina Landing in the greatest possible haste.

Rejoicings.

The whole country continues in a state of excitement over the capture of Richmond. Governor Curtin of Penn., writes that on Sunday the militiamen in the State thank God for our victories, and similar recommendations are made by other executive officers. Meetings are being everywhere held all of the same kind, the details of which would fill a number of columns.

Washington, April 4.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War the Executive Mansion, the Capitol and all the Departments and other public buildings and the City Hall were to-night brilliantly lit, and such in a blaze of light was exhibited in its beautiful proportions. Appropriate mottoes were conspicuously displayed. Hancock's headquarters were brilliant with gas and tastefully adorned with flags and colored lanterns. A band of music played for several hours. The heads of departments and other officers of the government tastefully adorned and illuminated their residences. Bonfires were kindled in various parts of the city, and rockets were let off. Washington was ablaze. Thousands of persons of both sexes attended the public meeting at the southern portico of the Patent Office, where the word "Union" was largely prominent in the decorations.

Additional Particulars of Sunday's Battle.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, April 2.—The most important victory the Army of the Potomac has ever gained in Virginia was won today, and the outer line of works, which we have been trying in vain for months to overcome, has at last yielded to our victorious arms, and the greater portion of this army are tonight within a mile and a half of the city, on the southwest side. The struggle made by the enemy to retain these works are of the most desperate character, and for the success obtained today we are indebted not only to the strategy exercised by the commanders, but to the ever-renewed numbers and bravery of the troops who did the work. The orders for an attack on the line east and south of Petersburg, by the Sixth and Ninth Corps, were carried out punctually at daylight, the artillery having been hammering away the greater part of the night along the entire line held by the above corps. Such a furious cannonade has very seldom been heard during the war—not even surpassed by that which was heard on the occasion of the mine explosion in front of Petersburg. The Ninth Corps troops engaged in the action were the Second and Third Divisions, and Col. Saml. Harrison's Brigade of the First Division. The charge was made in front of Forts Hell and Rice, on the Jerusalem road, and was so successful that by 5 A. M. we were in possession of three fortifications. Fort Monroe being the most elaborate and extensive. These works contained ten thousand men, of which were at once ordered on the way by men belonging to our infantry regiments. Just inside, and about one hundred yards from Fort Monroe, was another work, to which the rebels retreated, and whence they threw a most destructive fire upon our men, causing them to retire from the northern end, where the rebels made a charge, but were repulsed. As the rebels on the guns on the right wing, as well as in the center, had been mauled and shot, and the assaults were driven back. The loss of the Sixth Corps and the Ninth Corps, of the latter, one thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners, among whom are General Potter, commanding the 2nd Division, who is wounded badly in the groin, but not fatally it is thought; Colonel Campbell of the 1st Corps, severely wounded; and of the 1st Corps, several. Colonel Greig and Lieutenant Colonel Winslow, of 179th New York, wounded; Major Most of the 25th Pa. lost a leg; Alexander, of the same regiment, killed. The Corps has taken fourteen guns, about two hundred prisoners, and two battle flags. The latter were taken by the 21st Penn. Volunteers. The Sixth Corps struck the enemy's line in front of Fort Welch, near the rebel supply roads, and after driving them with slight loss, they at once pushed for the Southside road, which they reached at 9 o'clock, and in a very short time several miles of it were torn up and destroyed. They then moved on to the left, and drove the rebels driving the rebels before them across Town Run and into their inner line, close to the city. They took a large number of prisoners—about the sixth and seventh Corps, and started across the line north of Hatcher's Run and south of the Duncan road, connecting with the Sixth Corps on the right, and the Second on the left, advanced at daylight, and were in front, with slight loss. Over one thousand prisoners were captured here. The troops were Foster's and Farmer's divisions, under General Gilmore. They were supported by the colored division of the 1st Corps, and the 1st Corps did not get into action. The Second Corps, who held the line from the Run a mile and a half east of the Boydton road to over a mile west of it, delayed until Sheridan, with the Fifth Corps, got within supporting distance, and the entire line moved forward, carrying the works almost without opposition. The enemy was found to have been driven back from this part of the line, and the Sixth Corps moved forward, driving the rebels from the Southside road early in the forenoon, and were busy tearing it up. This of course cut the rebel army in two, and the two divisions, thus caught between the Sixth and Second Corps, started across the South side road towards the Appomattox, hoping to be able to ford it, and thus escape capture. But it happened that they were against Sheridan, and, putting on the heels of the 1st Corps, they were driven back, effecting a reaching headquarters, two divisions of the Second Corps were at once sent to flank, and, if possible, capture the entire command. Our losses during the day cannot be given, but it is believed that we will cover them. Many valuable officers are among the number, whose names, however, are not obtainable to-night. Our captures will run up about nine thousand killed and three thousand wounded, including those taken by General Sheridan yesterday. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is not estimated, but in front of the Ninth Corps they lie on the ground very dead, each dead to regain their lost ground. General Ransom is badly wounded and a prisoner in our hands. He was found at a house on the Boydton road, from which it was dangerous to move him. General A. P. Hill is reported killed by prisoners.

Monday, April 4.—5.30 A. M.—Petersburg taken. The Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Corps, took possession this morning at daylight.

Sheridan's Grand Movement on the Left.

The details of the military operations on the left of our line, during the succession of battles at Petersburg, show that General Sheridan was assigned to the most important duty in the attack, and that he accomplished his part in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon his previously bright military record. His part of the work was to break through the enemy's line on our left flank him out of his defenses, and render the position at Petersburg untenable. It was upon the success of this undertaking that everything depended, and since it was the crowning feature of the battle, the details of it are of paramount interest.

Sheridan's force, on being transferred to the extreme left, was composed exclusively of cavalry. The advance commenced on Wednesday, but neither on that day nor Thursday was any fighting done, with the exception of some trifling skirmishes on the latter day, and the troops dashed through all the roads at pleasure until they came in the neighborhood of Little Forks, near the Southside railroad. At this point they met a strong infantry force of rebels on Friday, and a force battle followed. Sheridan's column consisted of his old Shenandoah command, divided into two corps, and commanded by Generals Devin and Custer. In addition to this, the cavalry of the Potomac had reinforced him under General Crook, and also the cavalry of the James under General Mackenzie. There were, therefore, three distinct commands, and the result was a reverse. There seemed to be no harmony of action between the respective commands, and the necessary

for one governing mind was strikingly apparent. The rebels made the attack in splendid style, the centre of their column striking us at Little Five Forks, and their left extending on toward Dinwiddie Court House. Very soon our forces were turned back and driven precipitately toward the woods in the neighborhood of Little Forks. Our troops rallied, and after a short time, the rebels were driven back, and our forces were able to occupy the little copse along the center, and pointing in a constant volley from their long muskets. The rebels were driven back, and our troops held the ground. During the day the cavalry left about eight hundred men, and Warren's Corps, which was operating in connection with Sheridan, on the left, did about thirteen hundred. The rebel force consisted of the divisions of Buford, Johnson and General Pickett, together with several spare brigades from other corps.

It may well be supposed that General Grant was not only charmed, but indignant at the result of the attack on the left, particularly because the first attack of the whole campaign occurred upon the extreme left of the line, and the rebels were ordered the trouble, and on Friday night saw Sheridan the entire command of the force on the left of the line. This gave him, in addition to the cavalry force, a strong infantry force, and he was able to attack the rebels on the left, and the result was a reverse. There seemed to be no harmony of action between the respective commands, and the necessary

With this strong addition to his command, Sheridan recommenced the fight on Saturday morning. He drove the rebels from the position of two days' fighting, and the cavalry force was able to occupy the center, and pointing in a constant volley from their long muskets. The rebels were driven back, and our troops held the ground. During the day the cavalry left about eight hundred men, and Warren's Corps, which was operating in connection with Sheridan, on the left, did about thirteen hundred. The rebel force consisted of the divisions of Buford, Johnson and General Pickett, together with several spare brigades from other corps.

On Sunday morning, Sheridan's forces were again on the move, and advanced down the White Oak road in the direction of Goldsboro. The rebels, who were in his immediate front, continued to follow back until they reached the Southside railroad, which he proceeded to destroy. On Sunday night he had reached the Appomattox river, above which he formed a junction with the corps upon his right, and was ready for a grand attack in the morning. How the necessity for this was avoided by the retreat of Lee is already known.

This splendid achievement of Sheridan shows that General Grant's confidence in his abilities was not misplaced, and that "Cavalry Phil" is entitled to a further word of praise for his generalship, having proved himself an adept in infantry tactics, as well as in cavalry.

From North Carolina.

Sherman's Army Still Resting, Etc.

Newbern, N. C., March 27.—Thousands of Sherman's army, who have recovered, together with detachments of new recruits and others, are daily arriving at Newbern and Morehead City, on their way to join their army at Goldsboro, where it will take a few days' rest. The army are quiet. Deserter among them is the order of the day. Where they will go or what they will do, is a matter of general indifference to their people as well as ours. The citizens are all along our line of march, and from a great distance in the interior, are constantly coming in on their own accord to take the oath of allegiance. Two steamers, loaded with prisoners recently captured by Sherman's forces, go North today.

News comes from Wilmington that great distress prevails there among the women and children for the want of supplies and clothing, and the suffering has been greatly increased by the arrival of 30,000 refugees sent in by Sherman, who are homeless and destitute. Societies should at once be organized in the North for the relief of these unhappy people, whose sufferings and destitution present a sickening scene.

Newbern, N. C., March 29.—Captain Wilson, from Wilmington, states that the new rebel ram at Halifax, on the Roanoke river, which mounts six two-hundred pounders, and is plated with seven-inch wrought iron on two feet of solid oak, is expected to be ready to move down the river, and into the Pamlico and into the Sounds on the 16th of April; also that the rebel navy officers in a conference, summing up the results of the war, which is their rendezvous for this State. Wade Hampton is expected to be a raid on our supplies here at a formidable affair. Goldsboro, which promises to be a formidable affair, their reception arrangements have been made for their reception, which will end in Wade's defeat, if not annihilation.

The numerous applications for temporary quarters for officers connected with General Sherman's army at this point have resulted in a confirmation among the citizens, who are much alarmed at the prospect of losing their homes. For the past two years they have been almost impossible to rent a single room in the city, so great is the demand for the same. The rental of one room for a year would nearly equal the cost of the rooming of the port of Newbern will remedy this difficulty.

The rebel leaders state that Gen. Sherman intends to march to Raleigh and join with Grant, and that he will not require either Newbern or Goldsboro as a base, after he takes up his line of march, but that he will live on the sea coast, and that he will be in Virginia, with a force to overrun Raleigh and Goldsboro, in order to afford the people of this State an opportunity to return to the State, and the cars run through daily from Newbern to Goldsboro.

Our point armies are all in good cheer and very happy.

Washington, April 4th.—A dispatch from Goldsboro, N. C., dated April 1, says:

A detachment from Gen. Ralphy's command was sent out on a reconnaissance yesterday. Beyond Little River, they found the rebels in a strong position, in considerable force, but drove them back some five miles, returning without any loss. The rebels are north of Tar River.

Company I, After Bragg's Army Good Living for the Boys—Destitute Refugees—Valuable Results of the Treasury Agency.

(Continued from the Sun.)

Newbern, April 1.—Company I, of the 1st North Carolina Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captain Graham and Lieut. Edwards, which has captured 1,600 rebels within the past few months, have come out on a scout and will doubtless bring in the remainder of Bragg's army.

The supply trains on the Wilmington and Golden Railroad are now running from Wilmington to Goldsboro, loaded with supplies for Sherman's army. Trains are also running night and day over this road from this point to Goldsboro, and steamers are running up the Neuse River to Kingston for the same purpose. It will not take long to supply all the wants of Sherman's men, who are anxious to push forward as far as a resting place, and the army is now in a position to move on. The army is in great need of more clothing and shelter, and the Treasury Agency is doing all in its power to supply the wants of the women and children, whose numbers are daily increasing. Boxes of clothing sent to the Newbern will come from the Government and will afford great relief.

The Treasury Agency at this place from the receipt of business, July 1st, 1864, to 10th July 1864.